INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1885.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. On motion of Mr. FOWLER, the bill [H. E. 211] to regu'a's weights and measures was passed by yeas 32, nays 2,

PARE ON PERRIES. On metion by Mr. DAY, the constitutional tule was suspended, and the bill [8, 293] concerping ferries was read second time by title, the third time by sections-

Mr. McCLURE: This bill, as a matter of coorse, is general in its character, but local in its application. It has no particular application except in the city of Jefferson ville. * The people in the vicinity of Jeffersonville have complained of the charge of ten cents for foot passengers. The Commissioners of Clark County have ordered them to carry passengers for five cents, but they have refused to accede to the demand of the Commissioners, and now they come here, for the purpose of getting litigation and still prolong their concurrence in the demand of

the Commissioners. Air. DAY: Many persons in my district demand that this bill should be passed. As the matter now is, whenever the Board of Commissioners make a decision it is final. We want the right to go into the Circuit Court on appeal. We want to go back where we were under the law four years ago.

The bill passed by year 30, nays 9.

LIQUOR LAW. Mr. BAILEY moved to take from the tabe his bill [8 136] to allow saloons in the olties of Indianapolis and Evansville to keep then except from midnight to 4 a. m. Mr. McINTOSH made an ineffectual mo-

tion-yeas, 16; nays, 19;-to lay this motion on the table. The motion to fake up the bill was agreed

On motion by Mr. BAILEY the report of the majority of the committee was concurred in-yeas, 22; nays, 20.

Mr. DAVIS, in explaining his vote, said: be bill throws down the doors for salo in-Respers to sell liquor whenever they please except upon Sundays and election days. I am not in favor of such liberal provisions for the sale of intoxicating siquors. I vote

Mr. McINTOSH: I am opposed to the passage of this bill and therefore opposed to the report of the committee. I am perfectly surprised at the votes that are being cast in the Senate, Is it possible that the saloon keep ers of Indianapolis and Evansville can put a ring in the nose of the Democratic Senators in this Indiana Senate and make them vote what they want? Is it possible that members who, a few days ago, voted to lay that bill upon the table now come here within two days of the end of the session and change their votes and bring the bill back and take up our time? In the name of my constituents I protest against this measure and vote

Mr. THOMPSON: The travelling public coming in at late hours of the night after the hotels had been closed would be benefited by the extention of the time of closing saloons until 12 c'clec . My assoc'a'e Senator (Mr. Bailey) has looked into this matter by day and night, and he says the travelling public demand it. I vote "aye." Mr. MAGEE: Two years ago I was not in favor of the Metropolitan Police bill, but I have been persuaded that is the right kind of legislation. We have got to have an arbritrary hour for closing up the saloons eny way, and I think 11 o'clock is a good hour. Earnestly I don't believe that this law ought to be interfered with. The law simply applies to Indianapolis and Evansville; if it was general there might be some question. I am opposed to any change.

Mr. HILLIGAS3: If this proposition was to apply generally I should oppose it, and since it is special I will oppose it. If such a law would be good in Indianapolis and Evansville it would be good in my town. I do not think it would be good in my town. I am opposed to taking up so much time in this kind of legislation. I vote "no."

The vote was announced as above. So the report was concurred in. Mr. BAILEY moved that the bill be engrossed. I submit that it is simply a police regulation that has fixed the hour of closing saloons in Indianapolis for the past two years. The statute upon this subject is not regarded. The saloons have not any partic ular hour for closing. It seems to me un fair that Senators from another districts enould come here and vote for legislation unjust to this large city. The whole community were well pleased with the police regulation closing the saloons at 12 o'clock. One or two papers objected to it on the ground that it was a police regulation instead of a statute law. Therefore we are seeking by this bill to make the law conform to the demands of the traveling public and the people of this city. Indianapolis is the Capital city of the State, and there are a large number of respectable people on the street after 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. OVERSTREET: I want to repel the plander that is attempted to he perpetrated upon the traveling public of this State. The idea that there is a necessity after 11 o'clock at night for men to have access to a saloon | tions, a special order, was read the third is absurd. The bill is fer the accommoda- time. tion of the saloons. It would indeed be strange if a person could not procure in ladianapolis, after it o'clock at night, a sandwich without going to a saloon. I do hope and pray that the senior Senator from Marion will not surrender his manhood to the

saloon-keepers. Mr. THOMPSON: We would not be doing any violence by voting to allow the saloons of this city to remain open until 12 o'clock. I have come to the opinion that temperancs is to be established in the family circle, in the Church and Sunday-school, and not by law. I have a borror of establishing religion

by law. Mr. WINTER: The only class of people that is demanding the passage of this bill is the saloon people and a small class of ward politicians. I know the sentiments of the better class of Democrats and Republicans of this city, and they are opposed to it. It is for political success that these small fry politicians court the salcon vote. There is no tentiment whatever among either Democrats or Republicans for a change in the present | those outside, and premiums or bonus be law. In an learly day of this session there came before this Senate a memorial of the pastors of this city asking that the law in repard to saloon closing be not changed. In 1878 the salcon-keepers fixed the hour to close at 11 o'clock, and there is no occasion

to make the hour later. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. RAHM: The Republican Senators will vote straight shead for temperance. So far as I know, everybody is satisfied with the bill. I am here to defend the rights of the citizens, and I intend to do so by voting for the bill. It is not fair that a man should not have the right to drink from 11 to 12 o'clock. It is not the saloon-keepers and | etc. bummers in Evansville alone that demand this change.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was | sets money from the association pays a bigh |

agreed to by year 24, nave 19 Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecance, in explainthe motion to indefinitely postpone. In small cities life is ebbing away at 9 or 10 o'clock, while at Indianapolis life is just commencing. I don't think the Senate would commit any mistake in passing this bill. I believe the metropolitan character of the city of Indianapolis would justify the exterding of the heur until 12 o'clock

Mr. SHIVELY, when his name was called, said: While I am in principle opposed tothe proposition of the bill, yet as it is local in its character and as a majority of the Senators representing these localities appear to be anxious for its passage. I vote against the motion to indefinitely postpone. I vote "no." The vote was then announced as above. So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. BAILEY, the Constitu-tion rule was suspended, and the bill [8, 271] prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oicomargarine was read the second time.
Mr. FOULKE: I think we ought to hear from some physicians as to whether these articles are injurious. I think there ought to be a provision that a man could sell oleo-

margarine as oleomargarine if he desired. If

it is not injurious, and a man desires to use

it in his family, he ought to be allowed to Mr. BAILEY: This bill was copied from the law in New York. It was beneficial to both consumers and manufacturers. This | the bill is largely removed. bill is intended to stop an imposition upon the boarding public. If we simply say that nothing but genuine butter can be sold, it

will be what the people demand. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Jeseph: I can hardly see how any law could be passed to prohibit the sale of anything unless it was

thown to be injurious. Mr. OVERSTREET: As I am in favor of prohibiting the sale of anything that is injurious-be it whisky or oleomargine-I am in favor of this bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL: As no date has been given shewing that this was injurious, and not knowing wheter it is injurious or not, I will vote "no"

The bill passed by yeas 40, nays 5.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. The bill [H. R. 200] to provide for building, loan fund and savings associations com-

ing up as a special order-Mr. McINTOSH called attention to a proviso in Section 4, which seems to declare forfeited money paid in because the whole subscription is not paid in; also, in Section

 providing for further forfaitures. Mr. MAGEE understood Section 4 to meanthat the money paid in was to be held as a sort of security for the payment of install ments, but did not think a forfeiture would work without proceedings in a court of com-

petent jurisdiction. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: This bill comes under almost all objections to a usury bill; besides, preferred stockholders may hold 90 per cent, of the stock. Then these corporations may nold almost unlimited property A cursory glance at the bill indicates that it should receive a careful conideration. This seems to be, boiled down,

Mr. HILLIGASS: There is a similar law on our statute books, commencing with Section 3,407 of the code. This bill gives a greater latitude than the present law. There can be no forfe ture except by a borrower. The bill gives the association the right to loan to outsiders, and does not interfere with the law as it now stands. He had known many men to acquire homes with the aid of these associations by paying but a little more than rent would cost for five, six or seven years. There can be no injustice growing out of this bill, but it would be pro-

ductive of good. Mr. DAVIS: I am very strongly in favor of the building and loan association law as it stands. This bill is not subject to the criticism made by the Senator from St. Seseph. These associations never charge more interest than the law allows But there are such serious objections to this bill I can not support i'. It proposes some radical changes, to which I am opposed. The section proposing to make preferred stockholders is all wrong.

Mr. OVERSTREET: It is said the present law has worked well and done much good; then why not leave it alone? This bill prescribes that no premiums shall be deemed usurious. It is a dangerous bill, and ought not to pass

There also are objections to Section 4.

Mr. WINTER has been a manager of a Building Association for many years, and by the aid of such associations many have acquired homes who otherwise would not have homes. This bill is an insidious effort to convert such associations from their legitimate purposes by allowing the managers to resparich harvest from outsiders. There is no wrong about it under the present law, but this bill would allow usurious interest of the worst kind. As now operated they may be called the poor man's bank. Under this bill a small minority of the stock. holders would have all the profits, with but few exceptions.

The bill was rejected by yeas 7, nays 36.

HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTIONS. On motion by Mr. McCLURE the bill H. R 119] in relation to the removal of obstructions from public highways, was read the second time and passed under a dispensation of the constitutional rule by aye and may vote, and finally passed by yess 37, pays 0,

EUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. The bill [H. R 151] for the incorporation of building, loan fund and savings associa-

Mr. BAILEY: There has been no law upon our statute books that has done so much for the welfare of the people as this law. They encourage people to save their | yeas 31. nays 4 earnings. In this city these associations have become more and more popular. They have built up hundreds of homes. They are managed so economically that the percentrge of losses is exceedingly small. There would be no danger of making a continuous association. These associations have had an influence in lowering the rate of interest. Losns to persons outside of the associations have been allowed under the present law.

Most of the associations receive only 6 per cent., while the law allows them 8 per cent Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: As this bill now stands it is, in my mind, subject to great criticism. I see in it only a scheme to organize a corporation, with the power to bave a million of dollars of stock, and under the name of premiums loan it at a usurious rate of interest, as it provides that loans may be made not only to stockholders, but to taken as consideration for such loans being granted. There is no reason why such power of usury should be given to these associations any more than that such privileges should be given to savings banks. As the

bill new stands it is vicious and dangerous Mr. DAVIS: I believe the question has been fully discussed. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that taking premiums for priority of loans is not usury. It has been decided this way in Indiana. The workings of these associations have been beneficial. The objection of their being associations with large capital is not valid, when we understand that the funds of the associations are put out in mortgages, samil loans,

Mr. WINTER: The contemplation of there

associations is that, at first, the man who

rate of interest, but afterwards he receives a high rate of interest from the other borrowing his vote said: While my county is not | ers; hence it would not be usurious. interested in this bil', yet I am opposed to Under the present law they can not loan to any of their members they can loan to outsiders at the legal rate of interest. This bill has been recommended by 250 loan associations of the State. The only capital the associations ever have is the weekly dues rate. The provisions in the existing law in in favor of their children. We have no savings banks; our laws proved an utter failnre in regard to them. These associations act assavings banks.

Mr. FOULKE, by consent, amended the more than the legal rate.

fairness has always been exercised in these associations. None of the members of the associations have spoken against them.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: Since the bill is amended so that loans to those who are not stockholders shall not be at more than legal rates, and with no premiums, the great objection which I saw in

The bill passed by yeas 38, nays 0.

THE MILITIA BILL. The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Senate the veto of the Militia bill. [8, 87] Mr. FOULKE moved to postpone the consideration of the veto mes age until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock

The motion was rejected. On motion of Mr. DAVIS it was ordered that the message be spread at large upon the

Mr. WINTER: 1 think the Constitution does not contemplate immediate action upon Mr. WILLARD moved the Senate take up

demanded the previous question. The demand was seconded by the Senate. and under its operations the motion was

the consideration of the Governor's veto and

agreed to by vess 21, pavs 20. Mr. FOULKE believed the objections of the Governor would have weight with the Senate, and the proper way to treat the message is to refer the bull to the Judiciary Committee, and he made that motion.

tion goes to the question "shall the bill pass the objections of the Governor to the con-The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCullough in the chair) decided that the operation of the previous question had been ex-

Mr. WILLE HI) insisted the previous ques-

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings objected to the bill being referred to the Judiciary Committee. We can do an honorable service by sustaining the message. Every laboring man against whom this bill is directed, would praise the Governor for his glorious action. It is the most odious bill that has been introduced in the Sepate. I demand the previous question. The demand was seconded by the Senate

and under its operation the motion to refer was rejected by yeas 16, nays 26. The Senate sustained the vote of the Gov-

einor by yeas 6, nays 35. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks, when his name was called, said: I voted for this bill believing that in a certain emergency is would do great service in preserving the peace. I understood that the bill had been prepared by those competent and interested in the measure, and had no reason to doubt its constitutionality. I gave little attention to the details; the main provision of the bill was all I nad in mind. I am constrained to believe and do balieve that the Governor's objections are valid, and that certain parts of the bill are unconstitutional. While I voted to reter the bill to the Judiciary Committee, I am not prepared to vote for the bill. I vote "no.'

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecanoe, in explanation of his vote, said: I was in favor of the passage of this bill, but, believing the obections of the Governor valid, I vote "no." Mr. MARSHALL: I voted for the bill, believing it to be a just one and believing that the people of the State desired that the militia of our State should stand along side of the militia of Ohio and Illinois. I suppose, however, the Governor has examined the constitutionality of the bill very closely. and should be compitent to judge. I vote

Mr. OVERSTREET: The Democratic Senstors on this floor, who were the especial champions of the bill, seem to abandon it in its time of need. I do not know whether it is a constitutional measure or not, but as I give a great deal of weight to the opinions of the Governor. I vote 'no.

Mr. WILLARD when his name was called, said: I am still in favor of a good militia, and the only reason that I now vote against the passing of the bill over the Governor's veto is that I believe the present bill unconstitutional. I vote "no. Mr. WINTER: The bill is a very lengthy

one, and there was no discussion of its provisions in detail. I think the Governor's obections are well taken, and as we have no right to pass an unconstitutional law, I vote

Mr. YOUCHE: I voted for this bill on its passage, and should a proper militia bill be brought up, I should vote for it. The arguments of the Governor are insuperable, and I feel it is my duty to vote against the bill.

The vote was then announced as above. So the Senate refused to pass the bill over the objections of the Governor.

UNIVERSITIES MAY HOLD REALTY. On motion by Mr. FOULKE, the bill H. R 400 to allow educational institutions to hold \$500,000 in real es ate was to sed by

The Senate adjourned till to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEIDAY, March 6, 1885-9 a, m. Mr. MOSIER introduced a concurrent resolution to authorize the payment of \$650 to the proprietor of the Grand Hotel for rantal of committee rooms. The resolu-

tion was adopted. TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution [H. R. 1] to amend the State Consti-

officers, were concurred in-yeas, 80; nays, 4 THIRTY FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. The Senate amendment to Mr. Best's bill H. R. 79] to fix the time for holding courts in the Thirty ofth Judicial Circuit, was con-

THE MAY CLAIM.

totion in relation to the terms of county

In the regular order of call of counties for bills on the third reading, the bill [8, 178] to pay to Mrs. May \$10,000, was called up by

The SPEAKER said the bill had been read

but once, and it would go over for a third

reading on the following day. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The bill [8, 61] to regulate the terms of office of County Commissioners was called

up by Mr. Reiter and passed-yeas, -JOHN MARTIN'S CLAIM. Mr. HELMS called up Mr. Pendleton's bill | ers, who concluded the claim was unjust, I

\$55,616.68 for brick work done on the Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the claim. He did not believe that the State owed the money to Martin. There is no testimony to loan their money to outsiders. This bill show that this claim is a just one. It has provides that when the association can not been said here that the reason that this should be paid was that a warrant had once been drawn for it. This warrant was issued under Governor Williams. John Martin's first claim was not for \$45,-000 but \$10,000. He first presented his claim upon their shares. This bill provides that for \$10,000, which was refused; he then sethe loans shall only be at the legal contract | cured a warrant by a mandate. A compromise was finally made between Governor regard to holding property is not changed. | Porter and Mr. Martin, and the suit was dis-Members desire some time to take out shares | missed. This claim has been before the General Assembly several times, and has never yet been reported upon favorably. His first claim was \$10,000, but since the | it, I vote "po." death of Architect May he puts it at a much higher figure. A peculiar thing in the bill so that loans to outsiders shall not be at | history of the claim is that two years ago, Governor Porter delivering his Mr. BAILEY: I am satisfied that the only | message in this House recommended this purpose of this bill would be to make straight | claim, apparently realing from his manuscript, but when this message was printed Mr. THOMPSON: I believe the spirit of | that part was omitted from print, and it was never printed, though once ordered. After that claim was defeated, and when the specific Appropriation bill was on its passage, an attempt was made to insert this claim in it, but this was defeated. The same thing was tried in the Senate. My judgment is that if this claim for extra work is correct it would have so been decided long ago. It is shown that Martin had many contracts on hand, and was compelled to borrow money. Had his claim been just he would have secured the money due him at once, and not s'ept under it.

Mr. BROWNLEE: I hops the time will soon come when there will be other means of a man securing claims against the State toan here. It a man has a claim he must give it attention, and thus he brings down | "no." on his head the criticism of a labbyist. I was a member of the sub committee to examine witnesses relative to this claim, and after an impartial and thorough investigation I must say that I believe that the claim is just. Long before Governor Perter became a member of this Insane Hospital Board, the members of it then favored it. It is a strange thing to me that a single voice in this Legislature should be raised against the payment of an honest debt. It is the truth that Martin's first claim was \$76 000, but it has been cut down to \$46,000. John Martin had a contract in writing, signed by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks and other members of the Insane Hospital Board. It is no in aginary bill, but is for work actually

Mr. GORDON: I occupy an opposite position on this from what I did two years ago. The gentleman from Knox (Mr. Williams) has referred to me. It was said to me this morning that if I would withdraw my mendments to the May claim that the gendeman from Knox would not speak against

Mr. WILLIAMS: And it was said to me this morning that if I would withdraw my opposition to the Martin claim the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) would not popose the May claim.

The SPEAKER: This is not the question under discussion. Honors are even. The entleman from Putnam will proceed. Mr. GORDON: The reason why I opposed his claim two years ago was because I understand the contract was changed. The committee lound that there had been an authorized measurement of that contract. The committee believes that the claim is ust. The contract was squarely made, and he bill should be paid.

Mr. PATTEN: I have been entertained by the learned gentleman from Patnan (Mr. Gordon) We have been traveling along together for some time, but we have come to a parting place in the road. I do not believe that this claim is just-I believe like the gentleman from Putnam did two years ago. This investigation did not go far enough back into the records as I haped that it would. They have not examined it upon the merits of the case. This contract is not, as claimed, a sufficient guaranty of the claim. You see this is written in a bold hand, and afterward interlined with a fine hand. I do not believe that the Provincial Board, when this contract was signed, knew anything of these changes. They say these changes were made by Edwin May-but they never made that claim until he was dead and gone. He was always opposed to this. Mr. BROWNING: If I thought that the State owed John Martin one cent I would vote cheerfully for this claim. But I do not believe that the State owes him a cent. The friends of the claim say that Governor Porter and others think the claim is just. Suppose they do. Does that make it so? If it is such an upright and honest claim, why did not Governor Porter, when he was in office, take

steps to bave it paid? Mr. MOODY: I have no spology to offer for voting for this claim. Two years ago I made a thorough examination of this and found it to be what I believe a just claim. Because the claim is old is no proof against it. It was squarely agreed by the State that if the suits against the State were dismissed the claims would be paid. Where did the authority come from that Governor Williams said the State did not

Mr. BROWNING: John W. Graham told me that he heard Governor Williams say it. Mr. MOODY: So it is all hearsay testimony? Are you going to rely on that? Are you going home to your constituents with that sort of evidence? Even the gentlemen opposed to this claim say that John Martin is an honest man. If he is an honest man, May. then he would not file a claim that is not correct. It has been said that the claim grows larger with time. I defy any one to \$16,000. We agreed to pay this if the suit | May estate. was dismissed. Are we to turn our banks upon that? The claim is due and the service has been rendered.

Mr. ROBINSON believed the claim unjust and that it should not be allowed. He demanded the previous question. The House seconded the demand, and

under its operations the bill failed to passyeas, 47; nays 39 Mr. SAYRE, explaining his vote, said: Two years ago two committees gave this a thorough examination, and I was familiar with the testimony; bacause two able attorneys wers employed to assist the Attorney General regarding these claims, and they. upon investigation, recommended withdrawing the suit on the ground that the

c'aim was just, I vote "aye." Mr. BARNES: I, being Chairman of the was Mr. Adolph Shearer, the Supervising Architect of the State at present, who stated | on cath before my committee that he made the measurement of the work in accordance with the rules of measurement by master builders of this city, which were the same as were set forth in the contract between Mr. Martin and the State, and there was, according to said measurement, due John Martie \$40,786 45. I put the question to him, "Are with the letter and spirit of the contract?" and the reply was, "I am positive that it was." I therefore vote in favor of the claim.

I vote 'aye" Mr. BEST: Two years ago I made a thorough study of the claim, and believed it honest. I have learned nothing to change my mind, so I vote "ave."

Mr. DEEM: Believing in the honesty of Governor Williams, John Fishback and oth-[H. R. 301] to allow John Martin a claim of I vote 'no.

Mr. GOODING: I believe that Indiana should pay its honest debts. I am slow to support schemes of appropriating money, but believing this bill a just debt, viewing

from every light, I vote "aye,"
Mr. HANLON: Being a member of the Claims Committee, my investigation leads me to oppose the measure. I vote "no." Mr. HARRELL: For the reason that I have heard no testimony justifying the c'aim, I vote "no."

Mr. HOBAN: From what I can learn, taking the beat testimony, I vote "aye." Mr. KELLISON: As one of a hundred nrymen I have heard no conclusive testimony one way or the other which merits a conviction of the mind. All the testimony is from hearsay, and fearing that to vote for it, on the meager testimony, I might regret

Mr. MOCK: I have given the bill considerable testimony and de not balleve the claim is equitable. I vote "no." Mr. MAUK: Believing that the measure is non partisan, and believing in the rule laid down by Mr. Browning that the claim, like

good enough to vote "aye." Mr. McBROOME: As I do not know enough about it, and have been unable to learn, I would like to be counted among the ab-

Burboun, grows better with age I think it

The SPEAKER: The gentleman must

Mr. McBROOME: Then I vote "no." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: The difference lies in the written and the unwritten rules as to the measurement. As the printed rules were adopted, I vote "aye."

Mr. TWINEHAM: For the reason that it a plain contract I vote "aye." Mr. WILLIAMS: I have never believed it just and do not now, therefore I vote "no." Mr. WILSON: I voted for it two years ago under a misapprehension, and now I vo'e

The vote was announced as above. So the bill failed to pass.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE APPROPRIATION BILS. Mr. PATTEN: I will scain, in my modest

way, move to take up the bill [H. R. 479], the Appropriation bill, as a special order. The motion was rejected-yeas. 33; nays, 54 The SPEAKER: I hope no further time will be wasted on these roll-calls on this Appropriation bill. It is evident the House does not intend to take it up.

Mr. Boyd's bill [H. R. 33] to amend an act authorizing County Commissioners to construct gravel roads on county lines was read

Mr. BROWNING: One of the leading journals here having stated that if we did not have a special session, it would not be my fault, and to show that the writer was honestly mistaken. I move the previous ques-

Subsequently the demand was withdrawn. Mr. MOCK said the bill was unobjectionable and should pass.. The bill passed -yeas, 80; nays, 2

BARAH MAY'S CLAIM Mr. GORDON moved to amend the bill [S. 178] allowing Mrs. Sarah May \$10,000 for architect services by her late busband, the late Edwin, making the sum \$4 000. He said be was not sure but \$4 000 was too much. Mr. WILLIAMS: After the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) has secured testimony which says the just claim is \$12,000, it looks bad for him to come up here and propose such an amendment.

On motion of Mr WILLIAMS the motion to amend was laid on the table-yeas, 57

Mr. LOYD, explaining his vote, said: am not in favor of giving even the \$1,000, therefore I vote "aye." Mr. GORDON moved to amend so as to divide the sum among the heirs. He said The gentleman from Koox (Mr. Williams) has stated that all the members of the State House Commission had stated the money was owing. The testimony shows the contrary. This testimony shows that the State House Commissioners paid Mr. May \$5,500 more than due him. The State doesn't owe Edwin May. Mrs. May or any of the May heirs a cent, but if the money is to be paid, let it be given to the proper persons. It has been stated here that the May heirs had assigned all their claims to Mrs. May. I have here a letter from E. F. May, who de-

nies this. I desire to have it read as a part of my remarks. The SPEAKER: If the gentleman will vouch for its genuineness he may have it

Mr. GORDON: I can not do that, of course. The SPEAKER: Then the letter can not

be read. Mr. TAYLOR: It the gentleman will allow me a suggestion, I will say that I have seen a letter from two of the May heirs sub stantiating the assignment of the claims to Mrs. Msy, and their signatures were attested by a gentleman who, I believe-Mr. Herron. Mr. GORDON: General Morris and General Nelson both declare that they believe

that Edwin May was fully paid. Mr. WILLIAMS: I think this procedure is unfair at this very late day-for the reason that it is too late to be sent back to the other end of the Capitol. So far as claims against Indiana are concerned, this is the only tribunal for claimants against the State.

Mr. BROWNING: Do you, on your honer, as a lawyer, ray that the whole claim should be paid alone to Mrs. May? Mr. WILLIAMS: I do, because I have here a communication to the Senate from

the May beirs assigning their claims to Mrs. On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. HARRELL, moved to amend that the show where it has grown beyond the original | money be paid to the administrator of the On motion of Mr. DITTEMORE the amendment was laid upon the table.

Mr. GOODING moved to amend that the allowance be \$6,000 instead of \$10,000. On motion of Mr. HARRELL, the amendment was laid on the table-yeas, of; nays,

Mr. BROWNING moved to strike out the enacting clause: I don't believe that a dollar of the claim is just; and I want to bring this thing to a direct vote. We should not dally with it longer. We can not afford to give Mrs. May \$10,000, or \$6 000, any more than we can make such a present to any other needy woman.

Mr. MOUDY: While the State House

Commissioners say in a general way that nothing is due, yet take up their statements page by page, item by item, and you will Committee on Claims, examined many | find that they declare that the money should witnesses upon this case, and among them | be paid to Mrs. May. Tho first thing a lawyer would ask a witness on this point would be: "Is the claim just?" Then there would be general questioning to show if the answer "yes" or "no" to this question were correct Edwin May did the work, and his good wife slood by his side like a ministering angel, and his two children come in with a recognition of her and say, "Give the claim to mother." The Ser are Committee said it should be paid; so you certain the measurement was in accord | cid the Senate, and, coming to the House, a special or mmittee of enemies had no positive proof against it

On motion of Mr. McMULLEN the motion to strike out the enacting clause was laid on the table Mr. GOODING, when his name was called,

asked to be passed until the end of the roll-The SPEAKER: The rules say that a member shall vote when called.

Steaker why I am thus singled out.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman is not singled out and is out of order. How does he vote?

Mr. GOODING: Will the Speaker say why I am singled out. The SPEAKER: The gentleman must

Mr. GOODING: I am ready and vote "aye;" but I want to know why the Speaker

singles me out for this rule. Mr. OSBORN, explaining his vote, said as a doubt existed in his mind as to the justice of the claim, he would give the State the benefit of the doubt and vote "no." The vote was then announced as above.

So the motion was laid on the table. Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the bill be passed to a third reading. The motion was agreed to.

JOHN MARTIN'S CLAIM. Mr. HELMS called up the bill [S. 361] appropriating \$55.616 68 to John Martin, which bill was in the forenoon defeated for want of

a constitutional majority. The bill passed-year, 57; nays, 36. The House adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

General Corse's Wound. Commercial Gazette.

General Hickenlooper tells a good one on General Corse. It was at Alatoona that a riflo ball took Corse alongside of the head. General Sherman received word from General Corse that his ear and a portion of his cheek bone were gone, but that he was still able to hold his position and fight it out.

As soon as possible Sherman got over to see him, full of anxiety for him. He found Corse with his head swathed in bandages, and in his anxiety to know the nature of the injuries impatiently ordered the surge in to remove the cloths. This was done slowly and with great formality, and there was revealed a slight scratch of the cheek and a hole in the ear.

Sherman looked intently at it, and calmly remarked: "Why, Corse, they came damned near missing you, didn't they?"

Something Worth Knowing.

All those who are afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, throat or lung troubles, or, in fact, any disease incidental to this season of the year, will find immediate and permanent relief by the use of Pond's Extract. It has cured thousands and it will cure you. The promptitude with which it gives relief is remarkable. Genuine in bottle only with buff wrappers.

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Conductor Melins Says Something of In-

terest to All Travelers. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1884. Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.: DEAR SIR-I have used your medicine, called DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, for Indigestion and Dizzinesa, to which I was subject at times, and know from experience that it is worthy of all that can be said of it for disorders of that

kind. Respectfully. 69 Harrison Street. That Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REM-EDY is extensively used along the line of the Hudson River Railroad, is shown by the following from Tarrytown. The writer is none other than Mr. DeRevere, the Station Agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Tarrytown, a man well known in that community:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1884. Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.: DEAR SIE-For a long time I was troubled with severe attacks of Dizziness and Blind Sick Headaches. I thought it was due to impure blood and a disordered state of the system I was advised to try FAVORITE REMEDY. I did so, and have been completely cured. It's the best thing I ever heard of for any disorder of that nature, and I've recom-

A. DEREVERE. DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE BEMEDY is not confined in its sphere of usefulness to one State or locality, but is halled as a boon by hundreds in every state, as the following letter from Millville.

N. J., will show: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.: DEAR SIR-I had been a sufferer from Dyspepsia from the time I was sixteen years old. I had con-sulted various physicians, but could find no relief; therefore had almost given up in despair of ever recovering my bealth when DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY was recommended, which I tried, and have been cured. It's the best medicine I ever knew of, and worthy of the greatest confi-

As an anti-malarial medicine DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S **FAVORITE REMEDY**

MRS, S. C. DOUGHERTY.

has won golden opinions. No traveler should consider his outfit complete unless it includes a bottle of this medicine. If you are exposed to frequent changes of climate, food and water, Favorite Remedy should always be within your reach. It expels malarial poisons, and is the best preventative of chilis and malarial fever in the world. It is especially offered as a trustworthy specific for the cure of Kidney and Liver complaints, Constipation and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood. To women who suffer from any of the ille neguliar to their sex who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex Favorite Remedy is constantly proving itself an un-failing friend-a real blessing. Address the proprie-tor, Dr. D. Kennedy, Bondour, N. Y. 81 bottle, 6 for \$5, by all druggists.

A CARD -To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weak-ness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great emedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-ad-dressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH.T. INMAN, Sta-Mr. GOODING: I would like to ask the tion D, New York.